

The Palais Royal's Sale of Manufacturers' Surplus Stocks

(Collected by the "Buyers" Last Week in New York.)



25c for 35c Undergarments.

First—The Union Suits as pictured to the left hand. Second—The Silk Corset Covers, in Black, Blue, Pink, and White. Third—The new shield shape vests. Fourth—Novelty lisle vests, in all-over lace effects, with high and low necks, long, short, and no sleeves. Fifth—The glove-fitting ribbed pants reaching to the knees only. Sixth—The lisle thread stockings in all-over lace effects. All are best of 35c undergarments at 25c.



69c for \$1 Garments.

The best \$1 Gowns, Skirts, Corset Covers, Drawers, and Chemises for 69c will draw crowds here tomorrow.

49c for 75c Garments.

Corset Covers, Skirts, Gowns, and Drawers as good as those generally retailed at 75c. See special tables on first and third floors.



39c for 68c Waists.

Wash Shirt Waists in all sizes and new styles are scarce at regular prices. The "Stanley" is more often sold at 75c than 68c.

66c for \$1 Waists.

The scarce White Linon Wash Waists: This season's style—without yoke at back. Is not 66c less than being asked for left-over waists in last year's style?



25c Undergarments for 18c

With the above quoted 35c garments at 25c we have to couple the regular 25c goods at 18c piece, or three pieces for 50c. The superior new lisle finish vests are included.

18c

29c Instead of 35c.

Ladies' "Onyx" Black Yarn Dried Lisle Hose, plain and ribbed. Best of 35c Stockings at 29c pair.

21c

Instead of 25c.

Better than usual 25c Black Hose—Ladies' Gauze Weight Stockings, with double soles and high spliced heels.

18c

Instead of 25c.

Boys' Ribbed Black Hose, with double knees, heels, and toes. Sizes 7 to 11. Three pairs for 50c.

12½c Undergarments for 9c

Glove-fitting Swiss Ribbed Vests, with lace neck and arms, in Blue, Pink, Lavender, and White. These are extra good value at 12½c. Sizes for stoutest lady and slimmest miss.

9c



TWILLED Foulard Silks at 29c yard. Remnants are sometimes offered at less than half price, but these are full pieces, in all the season's prettiest effects produced, on grounds of White, Black, Navy, and Pastel shades. 29c a yard tomorrow, but not at wholesale, not more than one dress length to each purchaser.

Surprise Silks.

29c.

CORDED WASH SILKS that literally are silks that will wash and retain all their beauty. Not remnants, not silks made to sell at 29c, but the full weight, reliable and beautiful Silks for which you have gladly paid a very much higher price. See special table tomorrow on first floor, near elevator.

Toilet Sets.

Such as usually retail at \$1.98. Artistically decorated wash basin, pitcher, soap dish, mug, and covered chamber, all for less than a dollar.

98c



Toilet Sets.

The usual \$5 Sets, with slop jar included. Decorated in art colors and gold stippled. You have seen such sets here at \$5. Now,

\$3.98

For Housecleaning.

Sweeping Brushes, long handle.....19c
Feather Dusters, 10-inch.....25c
Dusting Brushes, all bristles.....25c
Stair Whisks, 25c value.....19c
Carpet Beaters, 10c and.....15c
Scrubbing Brushes, 10c value.....15c
Cedar Water Pails, painted.....15c
Paint Brushes, 4c; varnish.....15c
Insect Powder Guns.....15c
Mop and handle complete.....12c
Silex Sand Soap, 3 cakes.....5c
Lye, per can.....5c
Black Flag Insect Powder.....7c
Petersen Rat and Mole Food.....25c

Dinner Sets.

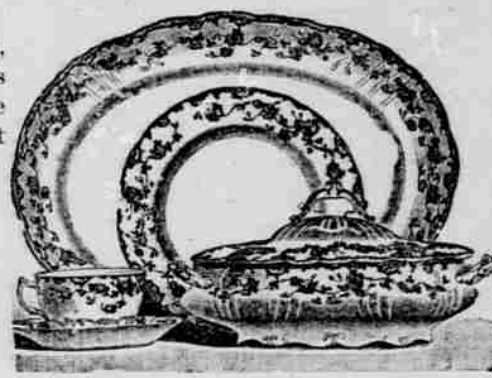
English Sets of 100 pieces, full size. Floral decorations in three colors. Good value at \$7.50 set. A bargain at tomorrow's price.

\$5.49.

Tea Sets.

Imported Sets of 56 pieces, new French shape. With hand painted floral decorations, and each piece traced in gold. Good value at \$4.50.

\$2.98.



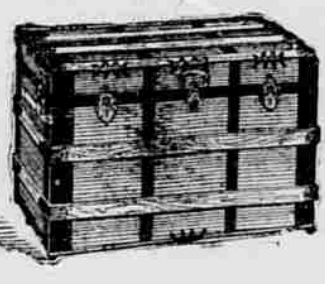
Water Coolers.

Some got scratched in transit. We made and received a substantial claim for damages and can quote very low price. Details below:

Gallons, - - 3	4	6
Usually, - - \$1.50	\$1.98	\$2.50
Tomorrow, 75c	95c	\$1.25

Bags.

Go to basement floor tomorrow for best bargains in Traveling Bags. Some show signs of careless shipping. 20 per cent discount—one-fifth off marked prices. Choice of a table full of them.



Trunks.

Note specification: Covered with waterproof canvas, protected with hardwood slats and iron bands; strengthened with steel clamps, iron bottom, brass lock, and safety catches. Finished with inside tray and hat box—and only.....\$2.50

\$5.95

"Jewett" Refrigerators for—

The best produced, guaranteed by makers. Special price tomorrow for family size "Jewett" Refrigerator, holding 30 pounds of ice....



THE PALAIS ROYAL A. J. Fisher. G and Eleventh Sts.

LONDON NEWS AND GOSSIP

Discussion of the Monroe Doctrine Renewed With Vigor.

Secretary Root's Speech Excites Widespread Comment—Possibility of a German-American Clash Over South America—High Churchmen and the Sacramental Elements.

LONDON, May 5.—More than once during the past few months English public men have declared that, though South Africa occupies the front of the international stage today, the turn of South America is sure to come in the near future. South Africa, they argue, has gold, and therefore is a powerful magnet to the roaming population of the world, but as a permanent colonization ground it cannot compare with South America, and it is in the search of permanent colonization grounds as well as trade that some of the bitterest struggles of the future will come.

Germany, especially, cannot rest contented with her new outlet in Asia Minor, and who knows what may be the outcome in South America of her inevitable restlessness? Thus reflective English public men are often heard to talk, particularly when they are impressed by the predominance of personal over national interests which seem to force the pace of England's official part in South African developments. Mr. Elhu Root's alarms have given a new point to this kind of talk here. Among Englishmen this speculation is calm enough, for you can never get the majority of Englishmen seriously to consider the possibility of grave trouble between themselves and the United States, not even over the Monroe Doctrine, but from France, Austria, and especially Germany there come echoes of reawakened resentment at what is deemed the unwarrantable extension of the principle of that doctrine. Germany, for instance, argues that a German America has already grown up in South America. Suppose Brazil affronts Germany, and Germany is bound in defense of the interest of this German America to occupy the southern provinces in order to protect her subjects, and restore order, is the United States to forbid her?

It is with such a concrete case in mind that the "Spectator" today, expressly rejecting the "Evening Post's" estimate of Mr. Root's speech, exhorta America to heed his warning. "We do not wish," it says, "to be alarmed. We do not wish to tempt America into warlike courses. We do not wish to make bad blood between America and Germany, but we love America and her people and so have a duty to perform. Every patriotic American must ask his fellow-citizens whether or not they mean to insist upon the tremendous claim made by the Monroe Doctrine. America must not imagine that German statements will be as compliant as Lord Salisbury was with the full consent of the British people, though Americans will not believe or even understand yet that the mother country thinks not merely of America's power and of our special interests, but also

of America's rights and feelings. We should dread a victory over America only one degree less than our own defeat. Granted that Germany wanted to infringe the Monroe Doctrine, she would simply consider what victory America had the physical power to maintain it."

That view is important, for it is largely held among English public men, especially those who, having imperialistic tendencies, wish to see America keeping step with them; but there are other English views not to be ignored. These other views are less concerned with leading Americans into swollen Army and Navy expenditure than with the appreciation of the entire change which American exultation into Asiatic and European affairs must involve in America's national policy. The "Economist" makes irrelevant fun of the Monroe Doctrine. It says: "It has become so increasingly illogical that the older diplomacy will not consent to recognize it, and will undoubtedly, when the emergency arises, deny that it can be an excuse for compelling any European power to surrender its purpose."

The "Saturday Review," in its more truculent way, agrees in the possibility of trouble brewing with Germany over the Monroe Doctrine, and it is in the search of permanent colonization grounds as well as trade that some of the bitterest struggles of the future will come. Germany, especially, cannot rest contented with her new outlet in Asia Minor, and who knows what may be the outcome in South America of her inevitable restlessness? Thus reflective English public men are often heard to talk, particularly when they are impressed by the predominance of personal over national interests which seem to force the pace of England's official part in South African developments. Mr. Elhu Root's alarms have given a new point to this kind of talk here. Among Englishmen this speculation is calm enough, for you can never get the majority of Englishmen seriously to consider the possibility of grave trouble between themselves and the United States, not even over the Monroe Doctrine, but from France, Austria, and especially Germany there come echoes of reawakened resentment at what is deemed the unwarrantable extension of the principle of that doctrine. Germany, for instance, argues that a German America has already grown up in South America. Suppose Brazil affronts Germany, and Germany is bound in defense of the interest of this German America to occupy the southern provinces in order to protect her subjects, and restore order, is the United States to forbid her?

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INJURIES TO WARSHIPS.

The Result of a Lack of Knowledge in Handling Machinery.

Reports from a number of warships to the effect that their machinery had been injured from carelessness or the lack of technical knowledge on the part of the men handling the machinery have been received from time to time by the Navy Department. These reports have attracted the serious attention of the Department, as witnessed by an order just announced to take effect March 2, 1901.

The damage to machinery in some instances has undoubtedly contributed to disaster, and to other cases to the serious deterioration of many of the ships. All of this, the reports say, could have been avoided by training the officers in steam engineering. The department, says at Boston, is cited as a notable instance of such deterioration.

This state of affairs causes many regulations for repairs and entails large expense as well as unnecessarily exposing lives to danger. As a partial remedy it has been proposed to put additional ships in ordinary at League Island, unless they are to be assigned to active duty on stations. The order strikes at the root of the evil and reads as follows:

"On and after March 3, 1901, officers under examination for promotion to the grades of lieutenant commander, lieutenant, and lieutenant junior grade, in addition to the subjects now required, will be required to pass an examination in steam engineering, including—

"Descriptions of the types of marine engines now in common use, the manner of putting them in operation, and the precautions to be taken to guard against derangements to which they are liable.

"The construction, operation, and function of various auxiliary machines now in use on board ships of war, including air and circulating pumps, feed pumps, fire and high pumps, wrecking pumps, hydraulic pumps, forced draft and ventilating blowers, dynamo engines, evaporators, distillers, ice machines, starting and turning engines, anchor engines, steering engines, boat and deck winches, ash hoists, steam-launch machinery, etc.

"The management of engines and boilers, firing, water tending, oiling, etc., getting up steam at leisure and in emergencies.

"The United States Navy regulations for the care of engines and boilers."

CHANGES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Generals Kohbe and Bell Assigned to New Duties.

NEW LAWS FOR FILIPINOS

A Copy of O. I.'s Proclamation Transmitted to Congress.

The Order Promulgating Statutes for the Government of Municipalities of the Islands—Advice Given to the Natives—The Attitude of the United States Explained.

A copy of the order issued by General Otis on March 29, 1900, promulgating laws for the government of Philippine municipalities, was transmitted to Congress yesterday by Secretary Root.

The order begins with a proclamation to the people of the island on the subject of citizenship and suffrage, and General Otis carefully explains the attitude of the United States on the subject of local government. He tells the people how they can best prove to the United States their fitness for self-government, and explains that the proper conduct of the municipalities will depend on their selection of municipal officers. He says by way of introduction:

"It is with great satisfaction that the United States authorities in consonance with former principles promulgated in this order the law by which municipalities of the Philippines are to be established and governed in the future. The law is inspired by a generally liberal spirit and the principles of autonomous government. It is calculated to urge on the people in the path of true progress, if they are desirous to understand their duties as free citizens and make legitimate use of their privileges."

Continuing, the proclamation says: "For the first time the Philippine people are to exercise their right of suffrage in the election of municipal officers, a right only slightly restricted by conditions which have been imposed for the purpose of safeguarding as well as encouraging the people in their just and natural aspirations to become educated and worthy to enjoy all the benefits of civilization."

"With the new municipalities, a really autonomous and decentralized municipal government will be established in the islands, since the present system of districts and the capitals of the provinces or cities and each municipality is the legitimate administrator of the interests of its town and will keep, preserve, and extend for the public welfare the municipal funds. The intervention which has been bestowed upon the Governor of the provinces or the supreme judicial authority, as well as of the country in general, because supervision and watchfulness are always indispensable to prevent transgressions of the law and the harm consequent upon a non-compliance with its precepts.

It will be noted also the ample powers given the alcalde (the representative of the executive power) to punish and repress misdemeanors and infractions of a governmental or administrative character, provide that before penalty or correction can be applied the accused must be heard and allowed to submit evidence in his be-

half—a proceeding heretofore unknown in these islands or to feeble-minded persons."

"A reading of the provisions of the law clearly demonstrates the purposes, tendencies, and beneficent intentions of the United States Government. Naturally it is impossible to frame legal provisions which are perfect, but these are susceptible of future improvement. In order that they may meet future necessities and keep pace with the development in political knowledge of the Philippine people with whom now rests the creation of municipalities in the management of their interests, the interests and protect their rights and liberties. Their action is limited by the law solely by a desire to establish prudential measures for the common welfare, such as appear to be necessary to secure the property and the moral and material advancement of the country. And, if notwithstanding the prudent foresight of the United States Government, as herein expressed, errors should occur and abuses should be committed by the municipalities in the management of their interests, the abuses will be strongly repressed in accordance with the penal law and responsibility for errors committed must be charged to the electors, who, it is to be hoped, after having seen that they have chosen incompetent or unworthy officers, will endeavor to exercise the elective franchise more wisely in the future. By such a course of action they will demonstrate that they possess the qualifications necessary to free citizenship, that they have a clear idea of their rights and liberties, that they know how to guard their common interests, and that they honestly desire the progress and happiness of the country."

General Otis then proceeds to outline the provisions of law which were determined upon by the board which was organized for the purpose of preparing a form of municipal government. General Otis approves the report of the board of which Don Cayetano Arzallano, Chief Justice of the Philippines, was president. Chapter 1 of the law defines and classifies the towns and municipalities and vests the municipal government of each town in an alcalde and a municipal council. These officers are to be chosen at large by the qualified electors of the town, and their term of office shall be for two years from and after the first Monday in January next, after their election, and until their successors are chosen and qualified. Towns of the first class, containing not less than 25,000 inhabitants, shall have eighteen councilors; towns with population between 15,000 and 25,000 shall have fourteen councilors; with a population between 10,000 and 15,000, ten councilors; less than 10,000 inhabitants, shall have eight councilors.

The electors are divided into three classes, the eligibles being those who, prior to the 12th of August, 1898, held the office of municipal captain or gobernadorcillo, lieutenant or cabeza de barangay; those who annually pay 30 pesos or more of the established taxes, and those who speak, read, and write English and Spanish. Each elector, before casting his ballot, is compelled to take an oath that he is not a subject or citizen of any foreign power, that he recognize and accept the supreme authority of the United States of America, and will maintain true faith and allegiance thereto.

Regarding the officers the law says: "In no cases can there be elected or appointed to municipal office, ecclesiastics, soldiers in active service, persons receiving salary from municipal, provincial or Government funds; debtors to said funds, contractors of public works and their bondsmen; clerks and functionaries of the Administration

while in said capacity; bankrupts until discharged or insane or feeble-minded persons." The alcalde is authorized to appoint all non-elective officers of the municipality, exact the punctual payment of taxes, punish violations of municipal ordinances and regulations. The municipal council has power to create the offices of municipal attorney, treasurer, secretary, and such other offices as may be necessary to manage the finances and property of the town, maintain municipal prisons, fire department, and schools, to levy and collect taxes. All ordinances before taking effect are to be approved by the alcalde. The law says:

"Taxation shall be uniform and just. Persons deeming themselves injured by any tax levy may protest to the council, whose duty it shall be to consider and determine such protests at once. Should the protest be disregarded the protestant may appeal in writing to the Provincial Governor through the alcalde.

"The Governor of the province shall be ex officio president of all municipal councils within the province and shall have a general supervisory charge of the municipal affairs of the several towns and cities therein organized under the provisions of this order, and in his supervisory capacity may inspect the administration of municipal affairs and may hear and determine all appeals against the acts of municipal corporations or their officers. He may suspend or remove any municipal officer, either individually or collectively, for cause, and appoint substitutes therefor, permanently, for the time being or pending the next general election, or may call a special election to fill the vacancy or vacancies caused by such removal, reporting the cause to the Governor of the islands."

The proclamation says in conclusion that it shall be the duty of common law officers of military districts, immediately after the publication of this order, to recommend to the office of the Military Governor the issuance of proclamations for elections. The election returns shall be canvassed by the authority issuing the election proclamation, and the officers elected shall assume their duties on a date to be specified by him in orders. Until the appointment of Governors of provinces, their duties under this order will be performed by the commanders of the military districts. Article 56 says that, for the time being, the provisions of this order requiring that decisions be elected in all cases shall be far modified as to permit the commanding officers of military districts in their discretion either to appoint such officers or to have them elected as prescribed. The term of office of alcaldes appointed under this authority shall be the same as if they had been elected; at the expiration of such term the office shall be filled by election or appointment.

M. SCHUSTER, 507 7th St. N. W., ANNOUNCES

The Greatest Auction Sale

Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, Clocks, Etc.,

EVER HELD IN THIS CITY,

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

Mr. Dan I. Murray, Auctioneer.

The entire stock will absolutely be sold without reserve.

You Can Call for Any Desired Article and Make Your Bid.

The First Sale Starts Monday at 2:30 P. M. and 7:30 P. M.

During the entire week sales will be held at

10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., and 7:30 P. M.

Don't miss these sales. You have the opportunity of saving 50 per cent on every purchase.

M. Schuster, 507 7th St. N. W.